

# The Sydney Morning Herald.

No. 5610. VOL. XXXV

## SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

**STEAM EXCURSION TO MANLY BEACH.**—The STEAMER HUNTER, 11 tons registered, will leave Beach at 1 o'clock p.m., for Sydney. Fares 1s. 6d.; children half price. No refreshments provided on board.

**PARAMATTA STEAMERS THREE TIMES DAILY.**—These fast steamers ply regularly the following hours:

From PARMA, at 8 a.m. and 1 p.m.

To PARMA, at 10 a.m. and 4 p.m.

On SUNDAY.—From PARMA, at 9 a.m., returning at 4 p.m. Phormis Wharf, June 15.

**S. CAMER. TO WOLLONGONG, THREE TIMES A WEEK.**—The S. CAMER continues her usual run every TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY MORNING, at 6 o'clock, arriving at Wollongong at 2 p.m.; returning thence to Sydney every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at noon. Freight 10s. per ton; parcels, each, 1s. 6d.

**TEAM TO KIAMA AND WOLLONGONG.**—The S. CAMER Steam Navigation Company's steamer KIAMA leaves SYDNEY for KIAMA every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY MORNING, at 6 o'clock, and KIAMA to SYDNEY every MONDAY, Wednesday, and Friday, at 11 o'clock, arriving at Wollongong to land and receive passengers. Victoria Wharf, foot of Erskine-street.

**TEAM TO THE HUNTER.**—The WILLIAMS steamship, MOON, master, for Morphett every MONDAY and TUESDAY morning, at 10 a.m., arriving at 11 o'clock. H. R. N. S. N. Co.'s Wharf, foot of Market-street.

**TEAM TO THE HUNTER.**—The HUNTER steamship, PETLEY, master, for Morphett, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY evening, at 11 o'clock. H. R. N. S. N. Co.'s Wharf, foot of Market-street.

**TEAM TO THE HUNTER.**—THE TAMAR, steamship, MOON, master, for Morphett, every MONDAY and TUESDAY morning, at 10 a.m., arriving at 11 o'clock. JAMES PATERSON, Manager.

A. S. N. Co.'s Wharf, 22nd June, 1855.

**STEAM TO KIAMA AND WOLLONGONG.**—The KIAMA Steam Navigation Company's steamer KIAMA will leave the Victoria Wharf, foot of Erskine-street, TOMORROW, Saturday, Morning, at 1 o'clock, calling at Wollongong going and returning to land and receive passengers.

**STEAM TO MORETON BAY.**—THE A.S.N. Company's iron ship SHAMBOK, SAMUEL PATTERSON, master, will leave TOMORROW, the 23rd instant, leaving the Company's wharf at 1 p.m. JAMES PATERSON, manager.

A. S. N. Co.'s Wharf, 15th June, 1855.

**TEAM TO MELBOURNE.**—S. CAMER, 100 tons, 5 days, 1s. 6d. insurance, 1s. 6d. provisions, tax, 1s. 6d. freight, 1s. 6d. and fees.

The S. CAMER, 100 tons, 5 days, 1s. 6d. insurance, 1s. 6d. provisions, tax, 1s. 6d. freight, 1s. 6d. and fees. G. R. OILMOR, commander, will be despatched on Saturday next, the 23rd instant, leaving the Company's wharf at 1 p.m.

JAMES PATERSON, Manager.

A. S. N. Co.'s Wharf, 21st June, 1855.

**STEAM TO HOBART TOWN.**—The steamship TASMANIA, 400 tons, JOHN CLINCH, commander, will leave the Hobart Wharf, on TUESDAY, the 26th instant, at 3 p.m. No bonded or drawback goods will be received on the day of leaving.

For freight or passage apply to WILLIS, MERRY, and CO., Hobart Wharf.

TOWN and CO.

**STEAMSHIP TO NEW ZEALAND.**—The Royal Mail Steamer WILLIAM DENNY, ROBERT MAILLIE, commander, will be despatched from SYDNEY for AUCKLAND on SATURDAY, the 23rd instant, leaving the Company's wharf at 1 p.m.

For freight or passage apply to WILLIAM LOCHHEAD, Lloyd's Chamber, 31st George-street.

**STEAMSHIP PHENIX, FOR SINGAPORE, CALLING AT BATAVIA.**—At the request of passengers, the steamer will not stop at SINGAPORE, the 23rd instant.

Passengers will be required to make their own arrangements, and have their luggage on board on FRIDAY afternoon.

H. T. TOWN and CO.

**FOR SINGAPORE DIRECT,** via TORRES STRAIT.—To sail positively on SATURDAY, the 23rd instant.—The powerful, fast, first-class paddle steamship PHENIX, 300-horse power, H. C. CHILCOAT, Eng., commander, will be despatched from SYDNEY on SATURDAY, the 23rd instant, at 3 p.m. Passengers are invited to inspect her accommodations, which for the present alterations will be found replete with every comfort.

Fare money to guineas, including wine, beer, spirits, &c.

K. TOWNE and CO.

This vessel affords the best opportunity for letters for England and the East, at the time of departure by her will secure the July mail from Singapore.

Town's Wharf, June 20th, 1855.

**FOR WOLLONGONG AND SHELL HARBOUR.**—The S. CAMER COHEN leaves Shoalstone's Wharf, Erskine-street, THIS DAY.

**HUNTER RIVER LINE OF PACKETS.**—MAMIA LOUISA, for Morphett, SATURDAY.

FLORA BELLA, for Newcastle.

SAWINGH and GREENFIELD, Maitland, South of Market-street.

**FOR MORPETH (Hunter River).—GRAFTON, SATURDAY EVENING.** MORRIS and CO., agents, Alton Wharf, foot of Market-street.

**FOR FORT STEPHENS.** Pumpkin Point, near Morpeth, will be paid on Saturday, H. M. WADDELL, Captain Campbell, will be paid on Saturday, H. M. WADDELL, Captain Campbell's Wharf, on SATURDAY. Freight 1s. 6d. Freight will be received until noon on the day of sailing.

Freight payable advance.

JOHN P. RIDLEY, Agent.

A. A. Company's Office, Church-still.

**ONLY VESSEL FOR MORETON BAY.**—The STEAMSHIP HUNTER, complete her loading, and call TO-MORROW EVENING. Room on board at the Bethel Wharf, front of Erskine-street.

**FOR WIDE BAY direct.**—A regular trader, E. L. BROWN, master, calls at 10 a.m. on Saturday.

Freight or passage apply to THOMAS CROFT and SON, Commercial Wharf.

**FOR MELBOURNE direct.**—The clipper brig WINDSOR, ROBERT MAULIE, commander, having a large portion of her cargo ready to ship, will sail in a few days.

For freight or passage apply to J. H. CHURCH and M. L. MCGILLIVRAY, 19, George-street.

**FOR LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., 199, George-street.**

**FOR A.D.E.L.A.D.E direct.**—The first-class schooner FLANDERS, now loading at Northwood Wharf, is fast filling up, and will make a despatch. Shippers are requested to complete their shipments at once, to prevent disappointment.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to CHURCH and MCGILLIVRAY, 19, George-street.

**LEZZIE WEBBER for LAUNCESTON.**—Notice is given to Shippers at Launceston, at Circular Wharf, for general cargoes, to be ready to receive them at Circular Quay. Shippers are requested to apply for freight at once.

For freight or passage apply to THOMAS CROFT and SON, Commercial Wharf.

**FOR FORT KIANKA.**—The clipper brig HEATHER, ROBERT MAULIE, commander, having a large portion of her cargo ready to ship, will sail in a few days.

For freight or passage apply to J. H. CHURCH and M. L. MCGILLIVRAY, 19, George-street.

**FOR TAIIHII direct.**—To sail positively on SATURDAY, the 23rd instant.—The fine four-masted barque SOPHIA, M. YATES, master, having all her dead weight on board, has room for a few tons of light freight only. Has superior accommodations. For freight or passage apply to CHURH and MCGILLIVRAY, 19, Macquarie-place.

**ROYAL MAIL PACKET SHIP.**—The clipper MARCO POLO, 162 tons register, will be despatched early in the month of July, for LIVERPOOL, under contract with her Majesty's Government to deliver the mails in England in forty days.

For freight or passage apply to R. TOWN and CO., 199, George-street.

**FOR LONDON.**—The fine first-class American ship MASON, 8. W. WILKINSON, commander, is now ready to sail at the Circular Quay, and will meet with immediate passage. For freight or passage apply to the Captain on board; WILKINSON, BROTHERS and CO.; or J. E. METCALFE, 18, June.

**FOR LONDON.**—The ACHERON, ship, 720 t. tons register, (late Her Majesty's War Steamer), HERBERT, commander, will be despatched for London about the close of June, having a dead weight on board, and but a small quantity of wool required to be shipped. She will take. Ships may rely upon every exertion being used for her safe arrival, and when the addition recently made to her, of a false bottom, will be made, she will be equal to it. It is anticipated she will make a good passage home.

For freight or passage apply to T. V. HARRISON, 201, Pitt-street, Liverpool; or to GEORGE ALFRED and CO., Counting-house, 19th June.

**FOR LONDON.**—The fine first-class barque ALLANDALE, 201 tons register, T. V. HARRISON, master, has only room for a few bales wool, and will be despatched positively on the 23rd instant. Has excellent accommodation for steerage passengers.

For freight or passage apply to R. TOWN and CO.; or to CHURCH and MCGILLIVRAY, 19, George-street.

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## AUSTRALIAN GENERAL ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Offices, No. 268, George-street, Sydney.

Capital, £100,000 in 5000 Shares.

DIRECTORS.—H. H. Brown, Esq., Chairman.

William Brown, Esq., Deputy-Chairman.

John Alexander Campbell, Esq.

Robert How, Esq.

Captain Alexander Campbell, Esq.

Captain Ashmore, Esq., of the North.

AGENT AND MARINE SURVEYOR FOR THE PORT OF NEWCASTLE: John Bingle, Esq.

Surveyor for Auckland New Zealand: Captain Alexander Grange.

Surveyor for Liverpool: John Lovell, Esq.

Thomas Brown, Esq., 62, Mortgate-street.

The Directors intend daily to receive applications for insurance.

Rates of Premiums will be sent to those vessels not under forty-

tons, free from average unless general.

GUINEAS.

India, China, and Manilla. 24 Port Phillip, by sailing vessel.

Java. 24 Ditt., per steamer. 1

Teneriffe. 2 Clarence River. 2

Valparaiso and Lima. 2 Ditt., per steamer. 1

California. 2 northern passage. 1

Mauritius. 2 Wide Bay. 1

Boulogne. 2 Hobart Town. 1

Auckland. 2 Twofold Bay. 1

Port Nicholson. 2 Fauntleroy. 1

Port Cooper. 2 Glago. 1

Adelaide. 1 Goods insured with particular average, from to percent extra.

Time risks on first-class vessels:—

3 months, 1 guinea per cent.

6 months, 1 ditto ditto.

12 months, 1 ditto ditto.

What ever average, 10 per cent.

Special.—To or from Melbourne, by sailing vessels, 1 guinea per cent.

The Company will, whenever possible, attend on the arrival of each vessel in which they may be interested, to report upon the stowage of the cargo, &amp;c., and where claims for damages are likely to be made, notice is required to be given to the Company.

JOHN D. GIBSON, Secretary.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON. Capital, £100,000.

FURTHER REDUCTION OF PREMIUMS.

With or stone buildings, with slate, tile, or metal roofs, from

Metal roofs, from

Wooden and weathered houses, from

Hazardous risks taken by special agreement. Losses from fire

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Sheerness, March 21.  
The Coosey, 21, screw, Captain Fanshawe, left on Tuesday afternoon for the Downs, to join the flying squadron for the Baltic.

The Desperado, 5, screw, Commander R. White, left on Tuesday, at 2 p.m., and proceeded direct to join the flying squadron.

Deal, March 21.

The Arrogant, Imperious, Conflict, Eribulus, Esk, Archer, and Tarter, from Portsmouth, and Desperado, from Sheerness, forming the flying squadron, have anchored in the Downs for the Baltic.

Portsmouth, March 21.

The Resistance, and the other Marine troops, sailed to-day with detachments of troops for Malta, and the latter for Bermuda.

The line-of-battle ships Marlborough, 131 guns, building at Portsmouth; the Conqueror, 100 guns, at Devonport; and the Edgar, 91 guns, at Woolwich, are nearly all completed for the Baltic.

Queenstown, March 20.

The Penelope, for the Cape of Good Hope, sailed to-day.

Lisbon, March 10.

The Meander, Captain Baillie, left to-day for Plymouth.

Antigua, February 23.

The Calypso, from St. Thomas, ran on the Diamond Reef, of this island, February 22, whilst lying off shore, but got off on the 23rd, and arrived to English Harbour the 26th.

Nassau, Bahamas, February 12.

The Scorpion, from Cay Lobos, arrived here on the 31st ultimo.

Rio Janeiro, January 23.

The Briar, 16, arrived here on the 8th instant, and left to-day for the Pacific.

#### TRANSPORT SERVICE.

Deal, March 21.

The Black Sea (s.), Young, for Constantinople, passed through the Downs to-day.

Plymouth, March 20.

The North Star, Cornish, cleared this day for the Crimea.

Sailed—The Wish, Edwards, for Malta. Garelle, Bennett, loaded with bread, for Haubouline.

The Talevera, No. 98, sailed this morning for the Crimea, with Horse Artillery.

The City of Aberdeen (s.), No. 203, arrived this morning from Woolwich, and embarked a number of medical officers for Scutari and Balaklava, with whom she proceeded that morning.

Gibraltar, March 12.

The Baltic (s.) arrived here yesterday from London; and City of Norwich (s.), Oliver, from Lowestoft.

The Falcon (s.), Bayles, arrived from London to-day.

#### MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

A battery of Royal Artillery is hourly expected at Hiles, enabling them to have there many months since for the accommodation of horses. A new gun and carriage shed is in the course of erection at Hiles for a field-battery.

A new general military hospital is ordered to be built at Chatham on the vacant piece of ground at the rear of Fort Pitt, and the erection is to be commenced immediately; 500 of the sick and wounded in the Cavalry Barracks have been removed to Brompton Barracks.

A sum of £131,15s. has been forwarded from Geelong, Australia, to the Lord Mayor of London, to be handed over to the wives and children of soldiers and sailors serving in the war against Russia.

Corti, March 10.

The English steam transport Imperador, has been sent from Malta to fetch 120 of the best artillerists of the corps. The steamer arrived on the 4th, and left the same day for Balaklava. In addition to the men taken at Corti, she had on board 200 artillerists from the Malta arsenals.

The Arcole, 90-gun screw steamship, was launched at Cherbourg, on the 20th instant.

#### THE MILITIA.

YESTERDAY morning, the City of London Royal Regiment, militia, was paraded and inspected by Colonel Wilson in the Artillery ground, Finsbury, after which the men attended divine service. It was reported that this regiment would have proceeded to Deptford last Tuesday, when the men's billets expired; the order for the change of quarters, however, was countermanded, and billets for another month issued. It is stated that the corps will proceed to Canterbury in the first instance.

Yesterday the Tower Hamlets Light Infantry regiments of militia were paraded at the head-quarters, Bethnal-green, and having been inspected by the commanding officer, the officers and men marched to the parish church to attend divine service. It is expected that this regiment will proceed to Woolwich early in the ensuing week for permanent garrison duty.

The East Kent Militia, stationed at Woolwich, was inspected on Monday in the East-square, by Assistant-Adjutant-General Pinner, from the Horse Guards, previous to its embarkation for service at Malta. It is expected that the corps will embark next week, at Deptford or Woolwich, and will be replaced by the Tower Hamlets Militia from London.

The Royal Monmouthshire Rifle Regiment of Militia which has been embodied since last December, is stationed at its headquarters (Woolwich). It is at present embodied, and is equipped with rifles, tunics, and breeches.

The 1st Queen's Own Regiment of Dragoon Guards, having been ten months in Dover garrison, will to-day embark for Portsmouth, in the Mediterranean, in the Diana steamship, of 2600 tons.

(From the *Shipping Gazette*, March 22.)

It is now about the time, according to the promise made by Mr. Cardwell, before the hon. gentleman left the Foreign Office, to look for the Irish and Scotch Regiments of the Committee, to inquire into the local charges upon shipping. We apprehend that these reports should be at once forthcoming, because we are told that the Bill which is to be founded on the recommendation of the commissioners is only awaiting the issue of these supplementary documents. Mr. Cardwell said that he had fully calculated on their appearance before Easter, and we apprehend that the session of the honorable commissioners cannot cause any delay on the part of the commissioners, because we have no doubt that there is sufficient ability at the Board of Trade to grapple with the subject, and to at once form a Bill that will meet the just demands of the shipping interest. The passing tolls and other charges upon shipping which are now complained of, and for which no adequate value is received, were bad enough for British shipping possessed special privilege and exemption, but now that it is shown no favour or affection by the State (except the heavy taxation from which the foreigner is in great measure exempt) he becomes absolutely intolerable, and no time should be lost in applying a remedy to so great a grievance.

Our readers will remember that meetings were held at several of the outports at the commencement of the year with a view to urge upon the Legislature the immediate consideration of the subject, and deputations were sent to the House of Commons, with the resolutions and opinions recorded at those meetings. These were also taken to obtain the views of some of the seaport representatives on the subject, which were, without exception, we believe, favourable to the movement. The resolutions which were passed at a meeting of ship-owners and merchants of the Port of Sunderland, and which appeared in our columns at the time, are, we have no doubt, expressive of the views of the shipping interest in regard to the burdens to be dealt with by the port bill.

Vast convoys are daily observed arriving on the north side of the town; and I learn from information entitled to credit, that the road leading from Simpheropol is covered with waggon-laden with provisions and munitions of war.

This morning three British guns, placed in a battery overhanging the Tcherevaya, opened upon two small vessels anchored at the head of the harbour, and after a fire of about an hour, obliged them to take refuge behind a point. One of them appeared to have sustained considerable damage, and is supposed to have been deserted by her crew.

The Consul-general yesterday, and is particularly so-to-day, and the coming morning quite dry.

I have reason to hope that the sick are deriving material benefit from this change.

I have established a convalescent hospital on the heights immediately above Balaklava, near a fine spring of water.

The Inspector General of hospitals entertains great expectations of the advantages that will result from placing the hospital in so healthy a locality.

Lieutenant-General Pennelather has resumed the command of the 2nd division, and is, I am happy to be able to report, looking remarkably well.

I enclose the return of the casualties to the 4th instant.

I have, &c., RAGLAN.

Enclosure 1.

REURN OF CARGOES FROM THE 2ND TO 4TH REGIMENT OF FIELD-PILOTS.

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## SECRET BILLS OF SALE.

The SOLICITOR-GENERAL, in moving this Bill, remarked that its object was explained by its title: "A Bill for giving more funds upon credits or secret bills of sale of personal chattels." He proposed that bills of sale should be void unless the same were copy thereof should be filed within twenty-one days, in like manner as warrants of attorney. It also provided that the defacement or condition of every bill of sale should be written on the same paper or parchment as the bill of sale, and that a book should be kept by the Prothonotary of the Supreme Court, containing the particulars of each bill of sale. Thus, any person who would take the trouble to search on the register would have an opportunity of knowing whether or not any person's property with whom he might do business was disposed of by a bill of sale.

Mr. DONALDSON did not rise for the purpose of opposing the Bill, but he thought it was a pity to hamper the statute book with a Bill, however good, which contemplated only a reformation in part when general information was needed. With regard to the law relating to debtors and creditors, he thought a general revision was required. The Bill before the House was no doubt intended to counteract a species of fraud perpetrated by a class of debtors who were not content with the ordinary modes of trade, but who derived advantages from practices which were really their own. But there was another class of people who took the benefit of the Insolvent Act, to whom he would allude. They obtained credit, and they spend the money nobody knows—for they kept no account of their receipts or payments—no account whatever of the real state of their finances or anything else; and when they became insolvent, left a balance-sheet to show. The creditor could not find where the money had gone, and there was nothing to prove that it had not been most feloniously taken. The Government would do well to study the state of that law, and as soon as possible to bring in a measure to amend it where it was found to be defective. It had been a very severe law to some creditors; but there were instances in which good had been effected through its medium. It was necessary, however, that it should be amended, and he would call the attention of the Government to that fact. The facility and ease with which debtors could be discharged under it, and became restored to the bottom of creditable society—became whitewashed, were too great. But with all his privileges the honest dealer would look on him with some degree of suspicion. The law was, he must say, humane and proper to a certain extent, but nevertheless dangerous to society. He wished his hon. friend the Solicitor-General instead of bringing in the present Bill, had brought in a measure to amend the Insolvent Act, containing some clause highly calculated to punish those who become insolvents, and had nothing to show in the shape of accounts. He thought it would be found, in some instances, that those entering the Insolvent Court were not only insolvent debtors, but felons; and he used the word advisedly. He was not opposed to the principle of the Bill before the House, because he thought it was a good one; but, instead of such a plurality of measures, one general and comprehensive measure should be introduced to remedy existing defects in the law relating to debtor and creditor.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL did not deny that the law relating to insolvent debtors required some amendment. It had, however, stood the test of experience for a great many years—since 1841 up to the present time; and on the whole, he thought, it had worked well. It had answered its object—the separation of the wheat from the chaff—or, in other words, those who were insolvent from those who were solvent. But it had also restored the fraudulent creditor to his former position for the express purpose of defrauding. He could not conceive such cases, as had been mentioned by the hon. member for the Sydney Hamlets under the Insolvent Act. If there were felonies, by all means let them be treated as such; but if they were cases of insolvency, he thought the law as it at present stood was quite sufficient to reach them. (Hear.) If such a case of felony or insolvent insolvency was brought under his (the Attorney-General's) notice, the honourable member might have caused the person to be prosecuted with the utmost rigour of the law. Even now, the debtor who had become insolvent could be examined, and the creditor himself or his legal adviser could put any question, in order to ferret out what had become of the money—whether the debtor was really insolvent or not—and make him account for not keeping books, or not keeping them properly. If he did not so account, he was considered a fraudulent debtor, and punished under the present law. The Bill before the House had nothing whatever to do with the insolvency act. The Act did not reach persons making private bills of sale; therefore the present Bill was introduced. Persons acquired credit frequently on the strength of the show of property which they made, of which they were ostentatiously the owners; but if a sheriff were sent to enforce the execution, the person who up to that time had appeared to be the bona fide possessor disclaims any right to the goods; he had made them over to some other party, by means of a private bill of sale of such a character. In all probability, the hon. member for the Sydney Hamlets was referring to that property which his creditor had entrusted him to sell on extant. Perhaps it was on the strength of that property he made the purchase. It is found out at last, however, that it was all a mistake. The secret bill of sale does not appear until the sheriff appears or the creditor puts in his claim for his money. This bill now before the House was to prevent such a state of things. It provided that all bills of sale should be void unless the same, or a copy thereof, be filed within twenty-one days, in like manner as warrants of attorney. Any person lending money on credit would thus be enabled to know whether the property ostensibly belonging to the party borrowing was really this, because an alphabetical list of all parties making bills of sale would be kept in the office of the Supreme Court, which might be viewed by those interested at all reasonable times at a small expense. If they would not take the trouble to do so, of course they must take the consequences.

Mr. NICHOLS thought the Bill now before the House was a wise law. His own experience had proved to him the necessity of such a measure. At present there was very little security for persons advancing money. A case which occurred a day or two ago had come under his notice. A gentleman advanced a sum of money, expecting a bill of sale on a carriage and horses in the possession of the borrower, but he found they had been made over to somebody else. If this Act now proposed had been introduced, the man who had received the bill of sale would have been prevented from doing so. The motion was put and carried.

The first clause, enacting that bills of sale be void unless the same, or a copy, be filed or recorded within the office of the Supreme Court, within thirty days, was passed. The second clause, that all such bills of sale, subject to any defences or conditions or declarations of truth, shall be void, unless the same, or a copy of property they represent, be filed within the body of the bill, to be taken as part of such bill of sale, and shall be written in the same paper or parchment in which such bill is written, was passed. The third clause, requiring the officers of the court to keep a book containing particulars of each bill of sale, was passed. The fourth clause requiring an office fee of £2. 6d. for filing bill of sale, was passed. The fifth clause requiring that office copies or extracts to be given on paying for copies, justly and truly, was passed. The sixth clause enacting that it may be lawful for any judge of the said Supreme Court to order a memorandum of satisfaction to be written upon any bill of sale, if it shall appear to him that the debt for which such bill of sale is given as security shall have been satisfied or discharged, was passed. The Bill contained also a long interpretation clause, as to the meaning of the expression "bill of sale" and "personal chattels," which was passed.

A clause was added—the Act should not affect items on wool, or mortgages on sheep or cattle. The House then voted, and the chairman reported the Bill as amended, and the third reading was made an order of the day for Wednesday.

DECEASED PERSONS' ESTATES BILL.

The SOLICITOR-GENERAL moved the second reading of the Bill to amend the law relating to the administration of the estates of deceased persons. This Bill was a transcript of a Bill passed by the English Parliament in its last session. It was, indeed, a Bill similar in its object to the laws of England, with which connection it is. As the law at present stood, if a person dies leaving certain estates and devises, such estates to one person, and personal property to another

and then he mortgages on the real estate—the devisee thereof may claim to have such mortgage paid off out of the personal property, whether such was the intention of the devisee or not. In most instances this would not be the case, and therefore this Bill was intended to prevent any claim for the payment of any mortgage out of the personal property, which express provision was made for the same kind of will as the property was devised.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL seconded the motion, and the Bill having been read a second time, the House went into committee upon it.

The only clause in it, as described by the Solicitor-General was passed, and the House having resumed, the Chairman reported progress, and the Bill was ordered to be read a third time on Wednesday next.

PUBLIC HEALTH BILL.

The SOLICITOR-GENERAL said he begged to move the second reading of Bill for promoting the Public Health, Conveniences, &c., &c. This Bill was introduced in the Council last session. This was then referred to a Select Committee; but they, however, had made no progress, and it was now brought before the House with a few alterations. One of those alterations was the appointing of a General Board of Health, the same as had been done in England. They would also have a local board established in each district. He thought it hardly necessary to go into the question of the expediency of creating the different houses, as that could be done when it was referred to a select committee. Now the objects of the bill were to enable the inhabitants of populous districts to govern themselves by means of local boards; and they would have the power of raising money to carry out all sanitary measures. There was not a town in this colony, except Sydney, where the inhabitants could move a dead dog without the direction of a police officer. They had no power to help themselves. To supply water carts, each committee, each had to send a water cart to the river. They had no power to do anything for themselves in the way of drainage, or even removing a nuisance, nor could they ever provide for themselves places of public recreation. Nothing in fact could be done in any of these places by the people themselves. He thought it was most disgraceful the manner in which a great part of the community was living, and he hoped that when this Bill was passed that they would be able to make some arrangement to relieve themselves, for there would be no other towns besides Sydney, Parramatta, and Newcastle, which would have a rate on the site of the buildings of an English town, but it would fall very heavily if there were only two hundred. He did not consider this Bill at all necessary for the public health of these small places, though it might be very necessary for Sydney. He knew very well that we ought to do all our power to provide for the public health; but were, there any other towns besides Sydney, Parramatta, and Newcastle, which would have a rate on the site of the buildings of an English town, but it would fall very heavily if there were only two hundred. He did not consider this Bill at all necessary for the public health of these small places, though it might be very necessary for Sydney. He knew very well that we ought to do all our power to provide for the public health; but were, there any other towns besides Sydney, Parramatta, and Newcastle, which would have a rate on the site of the buildings of an English town, but it would fall very heavily if there were only two hundred. 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of the public at large very unfavourable—that it was something like tampering with independence. He did not think it was personal to him.

At this stage he was proceeding a large quantity of plaster fall from the ceiling of the House, and put a temporary stop to the debate.]

Mr. MACARTHUR resumed: It was very clear ("not very clear," laugh) any honourable member had a right to complain of any imputation cast upon another. It was desirable that the remarks made on both sides of the House should be free from imputation, and that a general ground of complaint existed, the latter explanation should be given.

Mr. PARKES said he was quite free to repeat, as far as his recollection served him, the words he used on the occasion alluded to. It seemed to him that his recollection in this particular instance was favourable. When the motion of the hon. member for the Northumberland boroughs was before the House the other night, and he had an occasion to speak on the subject, he said ("something had been said about corruption in the former case that the proceedings which had been complained of") "Something had been said of corruption, and though I was not prepared to charge corruption against the Government, or any section of this House, I must say, when we see grants of land given with such indifference to the public interest to a gentleman who generally voted with the Government in this House, it was calculated to excite suspicion." Those were the words he used, and they were very similar and certain to the effect, however reported in the paper. It had been in the proceedings of that day that Dr. A. was recorded who would go further to show that no corrupt motives could have been intended to be imputed. Immediately after he (Mr. Parkes) sat down, no less a personage than the Colonial Secretary rose and said, that he (Mr. Parkes) could not mean Mr. Henry Osborne, and his brother; therefore, if he did, he had charged Mr. Osborne with corruption, the Colonial Secretary charged his brother with corruption. ("Cries of 'No, not from both sides of the House.'") Then that went a long way to show that the Colonial Secretary could have no idea that I meant to impugn corrupt motives, and more especially when it was generally remembered that Dr. Alice Osborne generally voted with the Government.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY felt called upon to make a few observations. He considered the term corruption was used in reference to the Government, and not towards Alice Osborne. When he stated that Mr. H. Osborne, generally speaking, voted with the Government, he (the Colonial Secretary) denied it, and said he would have been correct if he had alluded to his brother, Dr. Alice Osborne, because he did generally vote with the Government. But there was no question of a grant of land being voted to that member, and he thought it applied to the Government, and not to Mr. H. Osborne.

Mr. NICHOLS happened to be well acquainted with Dr. Alice Osborne, and he begged to say that his well known character of honesty, honour, and integrity proved just as incapable of doing anything improper as any hon. member of that House, (hear, hear), and his votes, no matter on which side they were recorded, were given conscientiously. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. MARTIN: Perhaps the honorable member for Sydney would have no objection to withdraw any thing which might be construed into an imputation.

The SOLICITOR-GENERAL thought the report of the remarks of the honorable member for Sydney were corrected. He believed he said something to the effect that this, perhaps, accounted for the manner in which the honorable member had supported the Government.

Mr. PARKER said the practice of Parliament at home forbade any allusion whatever to such remarks after the time at which they were uttered. The present discussion fully proved the beneficial effect of a provision, and the evils likely to result if such provision was not enforced. The hon. gentlemen here read a passage from "May's Practice of Parliament," to the effect that any objectionable words were used, notice should be taken of them, and the same should be taken down and corrected by the clerk. In the present case how could it be proved that the report in the newspaper was a correct one, so many hours having elapsed.

Mr. MARTIN said that it might be supposed the House acquiesced in the view entertained by honorable Chairman of Committees; he felt bound to observe that the hon. gentleman alluded to was in his place at the time. If notices were intended to him, and in his absence in connection with the discharge of his duty, was he not at liberty to take notice of that imputation? Was he not at liberty to rebut the charge as soon as possible? He did so. As soon as he had come into the Council he had mentioned it. Any hon. member was at liberty to call the attention of the House to anything which had been said during his absence. Such proceedings were of constant occurrence in the British Parliament.

The SPEAKER understood the hon. member for Sydney to draw any imputation.

Mr. PARKES wished hon. gentlemen would carry on their discussions in a more moderate tone, and half the members had not presented themselves yet.

Mr. PARKES wished to state to the House that if it was under the impression he had imputed motives to any hon. member, he should not wait until he was called upon. The thought which operated on his mind was this: No wonder honorable members of that House were charged with corrupt action if a case such as the one before the House went for trial. The trial of the French Emperor, the Emperor of Brazil, and the Sultan of Turkey, were manifested towards the public interest in direct dealing between the Government and honorable members of this House. He did not see, therefore, how any imputation of his could designately impinge to the hon. gentleman alluded to. He seemed to have a vivid recollection that he used words to the effect that the proceeding was calculated to awake or create suspicion. He did not think he used the words attributed to him.

The SPEAKER understood the hon. member for Sydney to draw any imputation.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES BILL.

The SOLICITOR-GENERAL moved the second reading of the Common Lodging House Bill.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved an amendment that the bill be referred to the select committee of the Public Works.

Mr. PARKER moved to select committee.

MAROTON BAY.

Mr. COOPER obtained permission to postpone until Tuesday next the following motion standing in his name: "That an Address be presented to the Governor, praying that His Excellency will be pleased to cause to be laid upon the table of this House, a copy of the Report of the Board of Inquiry, held at Maroton Bay, with reference to the management of the Native Police Force and of all correspondence and documents related thereto."

PAVING BILL.

Mr. COOPER brought in his bill to provide for the paving of the streets of Sydney, and moved that it be read a first time.

Mr. NICHOLS then moved that the Bill be printed, and gave notice that he should move that it be referred to the consideration of the Select Committee on Health.

DEPARTMENT.

Mr. COOPER's bill to leave to have in a Bill to enable the Trustees of certain Estates in New South Wales' Government, upon trust, for the erection of a church and school-house under the superintendence of the Synod of Australia, to let the same to the Anglican Church of England, to sell the said lands, and to purchase other land, in a more suitable situation, in lieu thereof.

FRIDAY, JUNE 22, 1855.

BEFORE proceeding to the business yesterday, Mr. BRIGHT stated that he believed a wrong impression had gone abroad from the reports in the public newspapers, of the answer made by the Colonial Secretary yesterday, to the question put to him by the following effect: whether the Government had received any intimation from the Governments of the other Australasian colonies, of the necessary proclamations having been issued to give currency in the neighbouring colonies to the gold coined in the Mint in Sydney. In the Empire, it was stated that no proclamation by the Colonial Government was required, to give currency to the colonial coin. The COLONIAL SECRETARY said that such was not the tenor of his reply, which was that, although he was not aware of the Governments of the neighbouring colonies having issued proclamations, they must be issued before the coin from the Sydney mint would become current there; but that the despatch of the Secretary of State on the subject, seemed to render the issue of such proclamation necessary.

The SOLICITOR GENERAL moved the second reading of the Census Bill, commenting on some alterations proposed in it for the taking of the census for 1856. The principal of these alterations were, first, the abolition of all statement of class distinctions in the return, and the substitution of one full nominal return, instead of a nominal and numerical return. In answer to some remarks from Mr. CAMPBELL, the AUDITOR-GENERAL stated that the cost of taking the last census was £50,000, and that owing to the increase of population, and the increased price of labour, the ensuing census would perhaps cost twice that sum. After some observations from Dr. LANG expressive of his opinion that the money would be well laid out, the Bill was read a second time, and ordered to be committed on Wednesday next.

On the motion of the COLONIAL SECRETARY for the second reading of the Gold Field Continuation Bill, he moved to leave to bring in a Bill to enable the Trustees of certain Estates in New South Wales' Government, upon trust, for the erection of a church and school-house under the superintendence of the Synod of Australia, to let the same to the Anglican Church of England, to sell the said lands, and to purchase other land, in a more suitable situation, in lieu thereof.

FRIDAY, JUNE 22.

Mr. COOPER moved to have the same appointed during the session of 1854 to inquire into the alarming increase of intemperance in the colony, and to report what remedial steps could be applied for its growing evil, be now re-appointed.

PRINCE OF WALES THEATRE.—This evening, the Milnes take his benefit at this theatre; he has selected Sir E. Lytton Bulwer's play of Money, and the burlesque extravaganza of Mabotz: together with a musical melange, and other entertainments.

ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE.—This evening, for the first, and only time, in Sydney, Mr. G. V. Brooks will enact the character of Falstaff, in the cast of the tragedy of a strong one. Menie, Mr. H. T. Bowen, F. Laurence, Mr. R. Young, Peter, Mr. W. R. Stephens; Apothecary, Mr. Lambert; Juliet, Miss Fanny Cathcart; and the Nurse, Mrs. Lambert.

## SHIPPING.

### ARRIVALS.

June 21.—Velox, brig, 141 tons, Captain Holford, from New Plymouth 5th instant. M. E. Murray, agent.

June 21.—Charron, American brig, 162 tons, Captain Williams, from St. Comet, schooner, 91 tons; Captain Argent, from Auckland and India Passengers—Captain Mills, Captain Thomas H. Clark, agents.

### DEPARTURES.

Tars Day—Rebecca, for Melbourne; Mareart, for Geelong; Diana, Catherine, for Batavia; Ocean Queen, for Calcutta; for Surat; for Mauritius; Amherst, brig, 162 tons, Captain Williams, for Valparaiso; Esopus, for Valparaiso; Elmwood, for Singapore; Glomy, for Akaba; Eosculis, for Hobart Town; Elizabeth, for Warrnambool; Europa, for Manila; Alice, for South Seas.

### CLEARANCES.

June 21.—Europe, ship, 1000 tons, Captain Arane, for Manila, Passengers—Mrs. M. G. M. ym.

June 21.—Kagie (s.), 250 tons, Captain Gathorne, for Fremantle.

June 21.—Clarendon, from Valparaiso; D. Russell, Mr. Wharton, Captain H. Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. John M. Kewin, Mrs. Murray, Mrs. Sharp, Mrs. Thornton, and 7 in the steerage.

### COUNTERS OUTWARDS.

June 21.—Elizabeth and Soot, for Newcastle.

### IMPORTS.

June 21.—Velox, from New Plymouth; 1402 bushels wheat, 300 tons potatoes, 100 bushels oats, 67 bags wool, M. E. Murray, agent.

June 21.—Clarendon, from Valparaiso; 250 tons guano, Order.

June 21.—Tars, from Auckland; 45 bags salt, G. Thompson, 450 hds.; J. Keay, 90 bushels wheat; Rundall and Co., 78 bags potatos, H. Clarke; 140 bushels flour, Order.

### PHIFER'S MAIL.

Mails will close at the Post Office as follows:—  
Fri. London.—By the Speedy, to-morrow, at 6 p.m.  
Sat. Bremen, Morten Bay.—By the Shamrock, to-morrow, at 2 p.m.

Sun. Calcutta.—By the Ocean Queen, this day, at noon, if not underweight.

Mon. Asia.—By the Dromada, this day, at noon, if not underweight.

Tue. Valparaiso.—By the Ross Ellis, this day, at noon, if not underweight.

Wed. Melbourne.—By the Himalaya, this day, at noon, if not underweight.

Thur. Soraesata.—By the Charlotte, this day, at noon, if not underweight.

Fri. Hobart Town.—By the Eucalyptus, this day, at noon, if not underweight.

Sat. Port Jackson.—By the Gipsy, this day, at noon, if not underweight.

Sun. Melbourne.—By the Wonga Wonga (s.), to-morrow, at 9 p.m.

### NEWCASTLE.

COUNTIES INWARDS.

June 16.—Nightingsale.

June 17.—None.

June 18.—Black Diamond.

June 19.—Keppel.

The Velox had a very bad weather passage from New Zealand, and arrived at the arrival of the crew, from London, at New Plymouth, 128 days out. The Abber, schooner, was leading for Melbourne.

The ship Blenheim, sailed from Gravesend, for Sydney, on 11th June, 1854.

CURRY HORSES.—Entered Outwards, June 21: Petronella, barges, 244 tons, Deafari, for China.

The Clarendon, an American brig, from Valparaiso, via New Zealand, arrived at the port of Sydney, on 11th June, 1854, and anchored at Vavas, north group of islands, off the coast of New Zealand, having a passage of 120 days. The crew were fatigued, stricken with fatigue, and ignorant as far as possible, and the ship was in a bad condition.

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